

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.  
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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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# SEVENTEEN BELGIANS EXECUTED AS SPIES

**VOTE IN HOUSE  
ON BASIC LAW  
IS DUE TODAY**

**Speakers Urge Right of  
People to Decide on  
Constitution.**

**BROWNE MAY OPPOSE.**

(By STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Springfield, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—A record vote will be taken tomorrow evening in the house as to whether the voters of Illinois shall have a right to pass on the advisability of calling a constitutional convention.

Very big in Illinois affairs, irrespective of party, today said it was the duty of the house to agree to the resolution adopted in the senate whereby there shall be a vote on the question at the next general election.

The only objection came from Representative Donahue, Democrat of McLean county. He wanted to know, however, what the Chicago-downstate question, if Chicago had not been granted all the powers necessary under the Chicago amendment to the constitution.

George T. Buckingham, one of the leaders in behalf of the joint resolution, moved him emphatically and the majority seemed to be closed.

**Browne May Fight Plan.**

There will be a determined fight made to defeat the resolution, Representative Lee O'Neil Browne probably will lead the attack. He did not answer the arguments made today, but it is believed that the chief ambition of Browne and those who follow him is to defeat the resolution on the theory that it will be a blow to the "newspapers,"

Authorities differ as to the fate of the resolution. To pass the senate resolution, which means submission to the people of the question of calling a constitutional convention at the next general election, it requires 102 affirmative votes to be decisive. To kill it will need fifty-four negative votes, with a full house voting.

**Many Speak for Change.**

When the house received itself into a committee of the whole to consider the issue, Representative Weber of Cook, introduced the constitutional convention resolution in the house, was called the chair by Speaker Shanahan.

Former State Senator Henry M. Dunlap of Savoy was the first speaker. He said he attempted to live in this age under the condition of 1870 was like attempting to live in a railway system upon one track while a number of important trains all tried to get the right of way. He spoke of the double taxation that exists under the present system, saying such a law is calculated to make liars of the people.

**Fines Made by Buckingham.**

Mr. Buckingham reviewed the several qualifications of each, as well as of any that will be adopted later, are the same. Eighty per cent of the present constitution, he said, needs no changing. He called attention to the difficulty of amending the present constitution.

Arguing the contention that the amending clause of the present constitution should be amended rather than substituting a new constitution, he declared the people do not take kindly to such a procedure and have twice voted down such a proposal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Buckingham's speech, the House of McLean county said it was not possible under the present constitution to elect Baldwin and Austin.

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ITALY'S HAVING A HARD TIME HOLDING THEM.

(Copyright: 1915. By John T. McCutcheon.)



**Hopkins Frees  
Vice Prisoners;  
Police Aroused**

**Judge's Ruling Causes  
Mayor to Say: "Looks  
Like Open Town."**

**REPORT FOR OLSON**

Under orders from his physician, Municipal Judge Arnold Hepp left Chicago Monday night to take two weeks' rest. Before leaving, he arranged with Judge Jacob A. Hopkins to take his place in the Morris's court.

Judge Hopkins heard some cases in that court yesterday. Immediately after court adjourned things began to happen in the police department. Philip R. Crippen, assistant inspector, hurried a report before Second Deputy Funkhouser. Maj. Funkhouser wrote a letter and sent it with the report to Chief Gleason. Chief Gleason brought the correspondence to the attention of Mayor Harrison.

"That looks to me like the wide open town with a 'Zip! Zam! Zowie!' was Mayor Harrison's comment.

"What will be done about it?" he was asked.

**Suggests Court Change.**

"I would suggest," he replied, "that another man be put in the Morris's court." Here is Inspector Crippen's report, that aroused his superiors:

"A case was heard in the Morris's court this morning in which an investigator, attached to this office, was sent to a flat at 1621 South Wabash avenue by officers of the Third precinct and instructed to ask for Ball, whom the officers had reason to believe to be imprisoned. The investigator went to the flat; a woman opened the door, who asked what he wanted to do, to which he replied, 'Police.' The woman said, 'I am Ball,' invited him in, and solicited him. The investigator, on her request, gave her money. The officers then entered and the woman was arrested, together with a man whom they had arrested, who was with a woman in the place.

**Judge Discharges Woman.**

"Judge Hopkins announced, in discharging the woman, that as long as he was sitting in the Morris's court he would not convict any persons where the city of Chicago spent money to get evidence, or words to that effect.

"The money in this case was paid only to allay suspicion on the part of the woman, who had solicited, and not to bolster up the evidence or encourage a violation.

"The first advances in this case were clearly made by the woman, and the investigator only put himself in a position to be solicited, which, according to recent rulings, is not an entrapment.

"The above ruling, literally applied, makes it impossible to secure evidence against defendant flat, as now conducted."

**Others Are Liberated.**

Here is a memorandum Crippen included with his report:

"A second case was heard, in which an investigator was solicited by a woman on the street and taken to 3206 South Wabash avenue. When the police officers came the male keeper of the house told the investigator that he could fix one of the officers by giving him \$5.

"The investigator had only \$2.50, which he gave to the keeper, who in turn passed it to another investigator who had accompanied the police officers. The officers did not get the money, although some of the conversation was held in their presence.

"The man was booked on a bribery charge as well as under section 2019, as sparse.

"The investigator had only \$2.50, which he gave to the keeper, who in turn passed it to another investigator who had accompanied the police officers. The officers did not get the money, although some of the conversation was held in their presence.

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## JAPAN WINS OUT AGAINST CHINA ON MANCHURIA

Articles Acknowledging Control  
of Southern Portion of  
Province Initiated.

PEKING, March 24, 3:35 a. m.—Five articles bearing on the Japanese demands upon China were initiated as concluded by the Chinese foreign minister, Lu Cheung Hsiang, and Eki Hioki, the Japanese minister, at the conference which was held at the Japanese legation yesterday.

The Japanese minister recently suffered slight injuries by a fall from a horse, and his condition did not permit him to go to the Chinese foreign office. For this reason the meeting was transferred to the legation.

Articles Concern Manchuria.

All the articles concern Manchuria.

China agreed to the following stipulations:

First.—The Japanese government's consent shall be obtained before a loan is made with a third power involving the paying of local taxes in south Manchuria.

Second.—The Japanese government's consent shall be obtained whenever permission is granted to a subject of a third power to build a railway, or when a loan is made with a third power for the building of a railway in south Manchuria.

Third.—If the Chinese government in south Manchuria employs advisers or instructors for political, financial, or military purposes, the Japanese government shall first be consulted.

Fourth.—The transfer of the Kirin-Changchun railway to Japanese control for ninety-nine years.

The fifth article was proposed by China and provides for the continuance of such treaties as are not affected by the present treaty.

Concede Separate Discussion.

The Japanese have conceded the point of a separate discussion regarding East Mongolia and South Manchuria, which were combined in their list of demands.

In the Manchuria group the immigration and land ownership clauses have not yet been settled, but definite progress has been made. This is the case also with respect to the mining clause.

The Japanese government has definitely withdrawn what is known as "article 2 of the fifth group"—namely: the demand for a joint police administration of "important places" throughout China and also has indicated its willingness to announce, to withdraw one or two other articles from this so-called general group.

600 More Japs Land.

The Chinese government has received advice confirming the report that 600 additional Japanese troops have arrived at Tsien, making a total of about 2,000.

Boycott by Chinese on Japanese goods is reported from several places in the south, where it is considered that the Chinese are most likely to get beyond the government's control.

A Shanghai dispatch says that rioting occurred within the foreign settlements Monday night. Japanese theaters and shops were stoned. The police were called out and made some arrests.

\$81,000 FOR CHINA.

New Haven, Conn., March 23.—The China medical board of the Rockefeller Foundation has recommended a grant of \$16,230 annually for five years to the Yale Medical college at Changsha, China, according to an announcement here today.

The money is to be used to provide for six American trained physicians at the institution.

TWO RUSSELL EDWARDS  
IN CELLS PUZZLE POLICE.

Bueningen Clears Mystery, How-ever, by Showing Joliet and Jail Prisoners Are Different.

What proved to be a peculiar case of mistaken identity yesterday caused Chief of Police Gleason to order the rearrest of all persons against whom charges of burglary are lodged and who are at liberty on bonds.

Surprise was expressed by the chief when told Russell Edwards, arrested in company with Russell Thompson in an office in the transportation building on Sunday morning, March 15, had been sent to the penitentiary on Jan. 5, there to serve an indefinite sentence for robbery.

A long distance conversation from this office with Warden Allen at Joliet deepened the mystery. For the warden said Edwards was still the occupant of a cell.

E. W. Ults, former investigator for the crime commission, and W. C. Dannerberg, former morale inspector, who knew Edwards well, were acquainted with Russell Thompson.

Boys, men going under the name of Edwards, are acquainted with Russell Thompson.

SMPHOX AT UNIVERSITY.

Three Illinois Students Stricken, but Authorities Are Not Apprehensive.

Campbell, III., March 23.—(Special.) While three mild cases of smallpox developed at the University of Illinois today, no apprehension is felt by the university or health authorities, and there seems to be no danger of a panic such as resulted from the scarlet fever scare last year.

The students affected are H. G. Perry of Carthage, William Mandeville of Wimberly, and Hollis Thompson of Decatur. William R. O'Connell, another student, was taken sick while visiting his home in Springfield, where he is quarantined. Hundreds of others have been exposed, it is believed, but it is not thought there will be any epidemic.

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## Mission Battles Wolves' Wails with Hymns.



### HEAVY FIGHTING ON NEAR OSTEND

German Guns Moved to Yser  
and Great Battle Is  
Imminent.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]  
LONDON, March 23.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegrams from Ostend as follows: "A correspondent in Flanders has this dispatch saying that a terrific bombardment is continuing. Heavy guns were engaged. Clouds of allied aeroplanes were scouring this afternoon. All the German guns have been removed from west of Capelle to the Yser and a big battle is imminent there."

ALLES GALT NEAR ARRAS.

PARIS, March 23.—The official statement from the ministry of war tonight said:

"In Belgium, in the region of Nieuport, our artillery has destroyed several observation points and points of support, from which we saw the occupants take flight."

"To the northwest of Arras, at Carceny, we captured a German trench, which we destroyed, and also took some prisoners."

"The enemy yesterday bombarded Reims. A German aviator dropped bombs on the town and claimed three victims among the civilians."

"At Soissons there was a fresh attempt at a bombardment, which was stopped almost immediately by our artillery."

"In Champagne the enemy bombarded the positions taken by us during the last few days, but did not attack Vauquois."

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# "SYSTEM" KEYNOTE OF KAISER'S ARMY

## GERMANS SHOW POWER OF ORDER IN POLISH CITY

Though Chaos Seems to Reign at Lowicz, Everything Is Done Right.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.  
(War Correspondent of The Tribune.)

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FOURTH ARTICLE.

LOWICZ, Russia, Feb. 21.—Night had fallen, and it was bitter cold when we reached Lowicz.

"Shall we find quarters in the hotel?" I asked Lieutenant Max von Wogau, the same captain Von Wogau who had given me the advice about never entering the kitchen of a Polish-Russian inn.

At the question he silently pointed across the square to the principal hotel of the town. Half its roof had been blown away, and there was not a whole pane of glass in the building. The most conspicuous thing left of it was that portion of the front wall lettered with the words "Hotel Polski."

Business was emphatically suspended at the Hotel Polski. So, too, it was at the railway station, which was a roofless ruin.

But everywhere else Lowicz was active to the point of delirium, yet a curious kind of delirium that produced extraordinarily coherent results.

Town Sea of Mud.

The town was a sea of mud beneath, with a canopy of cold above. From under the mud the German soldiers, who swept out upon the wayfarer, striking him with the blinding effect of a blow. From every direction came ceaselessly the rumble of wagon trains, hooting of horns, yells of command, and the shell, anxious whistle of German locomotives.

In the freight yards the clamor became pandemonium. Train loads of every kind were being hauled in, serpents serving as switches and the first assistant to the intendant of a royal theater acting as station master.

Autos were rushing outward bound to the battle lines at Bielowmow and Skarzynie, while and rushing back from these points. Everybody was cold and hungry and tired, but everybody, the horses, the wagons, the men, to the decorated man who, who has made a station master, was desperately intent upon getting his special task dispatched in a workmanlike way.

Highly Individualized Organization.

In times past foreign observers have written of the German army as merely a big machine, the parts of which were deficient in originating power. But I never saw a more highly individualized organization, and it is partly because the sense of individual responsibility is so great.

At the autos came roaring up to the freight yards all the chauffeurs were shouting for benzol. The new gates of the yard, lately made by German carpenters, swung wide for them, and they hurried to tank cars indicated by large wooden signs bearing the words:

Tankards des  
E. K. P. W.

Somebody else was clamoring for the tankards, too.

Very good!

A white shaft from a searchlight swung out in front of the inquirer before he had finished his question, and descended on a big F (standing for Fernsprecher) set on a post 500 feet up the road.

So that man's troubles were over.

Another man wanted a cow.

A soldier led one out to him from the cattle pens in the night yards.

All this time frantic caravans, sprawling, lights were flashing, engines were barking, railway gates that guard the road were rising and descending, and ambulances laden with wounded were gently maneuvered over the tracks.

Intent on Duty.

On a dozen occasions both by night and day, I have watched this kind of thing with fascinated eyes for an hour at a time and I never could see why the whole business did not blow up.

But no! The signs were up, the men so

passionately intent upon duty were there, and so, behind the clamor was system, and amid the rush was order.

A few cries of "Links" and "Rechts," and a few perceptible "Halts," and the whole thing disengaged itself, the loaded wagons moving forward. It was bounding over the tracks to the various supply depots, every one of which had been accurately indicated on newly designed maps issued to the soldiers.

By 10 o'clock everybody was fed and assigned to his quarters, and the singing had begun.

What "Militarism" Means.

The same system I have seen working from end to end of Belgium and across northeastern France, and every time I have seen it the thought has come to me that this "dreaded" "militarism" at which the world affects to quail, is only another name for organization of the mass and the supreme sense of duty and pride in doing his duty on the part of the individual.

The station master at Lowicz, who had come to his task out of the smaller station buildings, which had not been destroyed, was a man of great energy and he surveyed the rehabilitated place with the eye of both soldier and artist. It was his "production," as they say in the world of the theater, and he was tremendously pleased when a foreign correspondent came along and served as an admiring audience for the "show."

Volunteers in Cuba.

That was the "militarism" of the situation, and the spirit of it was very different from the spirit I observed among our volunteer troops in Cuba during the July of 1898.

There the lads were all for the martial trumpet and the din of battle, and the less gaudy phases of campaigning—but, at least many of them did, that they were to be sent to the service when they were assigned to the servants and carrying and cleaning.

I well remember one rebellious youth who lifted his voice in long lamentation by the waters of the Caribbean, saying: "I came down here to fight, and now I'm carrying canned beef from the shore to that shack under the hill."

There was none of that during the weary days of war at Lowicz. Every man was doing his duty cheerfully and well, no matter how menial it was, and so rendering that duty not menial any more.

City Shows Signs of Wear.

What with the Germans surging into Lowicz and the Russians retreating, and the Prussians marching again and the Germans surging out, and the Germans surging for a third time in and the Russians thereupon taking what looks like a permanent farewell until a peace is signed, Lowicz shows considerable signs of wear and tear. (If that sentence is distracting, it at least may serve to fit the state of mind of Lowicz in the matter.)

The people have not, however, been frightened out of their thirty halls by the sound of battle, and they are as gay in their picture postcards, tea-cakes, and cigarettes with the present occupants of their town.

Russians Batten Back.

The conclusion of Lowicz's retreat, as nearly as I can figure it from numerous haphazard statements, is that the Germans were compelled to withdraw from the neighborhood about the last of October. In December they made another drive toward it, and on the twenty-first and twenty-second of that month the Russians were beaten back from Lowicz.

Warsaw Forty Miles Away.

In fact, Lowicz is as notorious as a county fair and as terrible as a besieged city, and I suppose it is the seat of the most feverish and most wonderful activity in the world today. Lowicz is an epopee, and that means that it is a base for the receiving and dispatching of men and munitions for the enormous operations which the Russians are launching during the invasion of Warsaw, forty miles to the east. Indeed, it is considerably less than forty miles to the outer line of Warsaw defenses.

Lowicz stands on the right bank of the

possessions of a feather bed and was happier than the man who had captured Lowicz.

Effects of Three Shots.

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It is in this abbey church that hundreds of Russian prisoners are confined. In the daytime all except the few wounded prisoners are taken out to work on the roads.

Occupied by the Hunting Lodge.

Sixteen miles to the southeast is the town of Skierewicz, in front of which heavy fighting is going on. Many Germans are quartered in the town, and that town sweeps more sharply northward to Petrograd.

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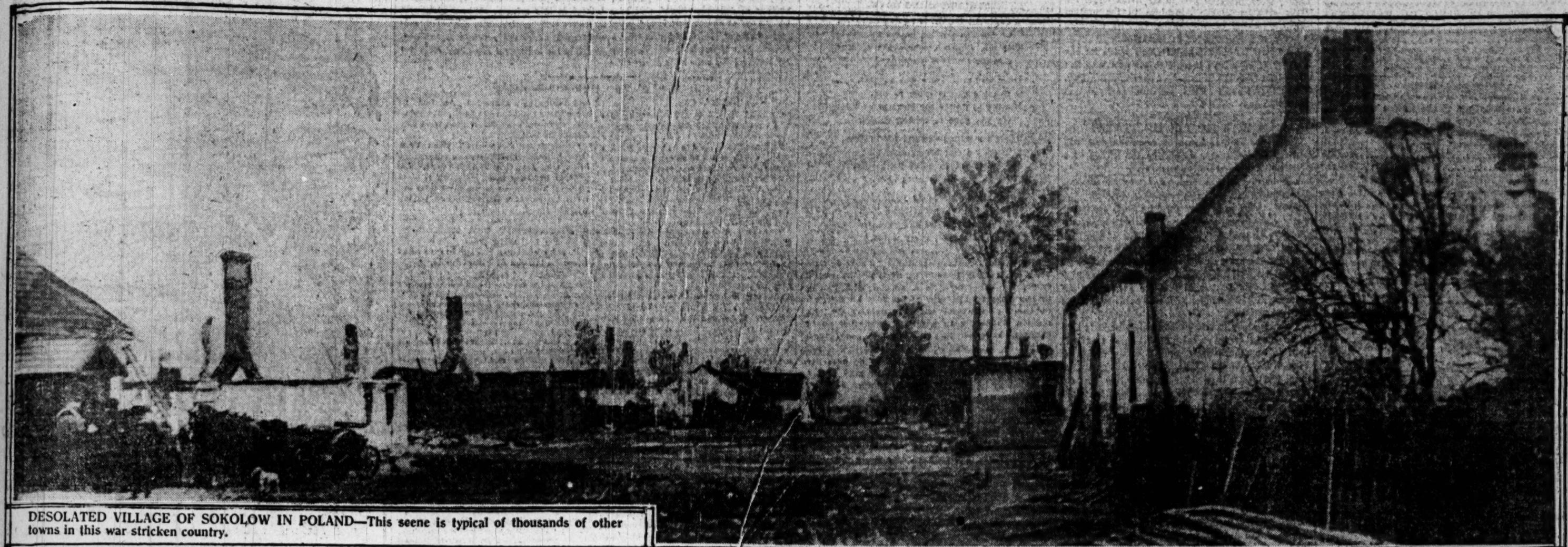
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## Poland a Greater Sufferer from Devastation of War than Belgium.



DESOLATED VILLAGE OF SOKOLOW IN POLAND—This scene is typical of thousands of other towns in this war stricken country.

### 14,000,000 POLES RENDERED DESTITUTE BY GREAT CONFLICT

LIKE Belgium in the west of Europe, Poland in the east is the battle ground between the armies of Russia and the Teutonic allies.

Worse than Belgium, however, Poland has been fought over many times as the battle lines on the eastern front have swayed back and forth.

The desolation of that strip of Flanders has been battered to pieces by the shot and shell of both sides along the Yser river marks the condition of the greater part of Poland lying in a broad sweep west, southwest, and northeast of Warsaw.

The ruin wrought by war in King Albert's country has affected 7,000,000 people. In Poland twice that number have been rendered destitute. Not less than 15,000 villages have been laid waste, burned, or damaged in Russian Poland alone. The loss in property has been estimated at \$500,000,000, but may reach double that sum.

In Galicia the conditions are reported to be equally appalling, though the smashup has not been as complete, because the Russians have been able to maintain their positions more permanently than they have in the district west and northeast of the Polish capital.

Not even the satisfaction of fighting for principles of national existence has been the lot of the Poles. They have been absorbed into the armies of Germany, Austria, and Russia, and have been sent against one another in the trenches. While the United States has been sending aid to the amount of \$21,000,000 to Belgium, and England and France and the neutral countries of Europe have been contributing food and supplies to King Albert's people, Poland has received comparatively little. Its isolation has been almost complete.

Early in the war there were hopes that out of the smash of empires there would evolve a new Poland. Petrograd was reported as lending a willing ear to these suggestions. Of late there has been little heard from any source that this once-great nation might again become a political entity.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century Poland extended from the Baltic to the Carpathians and the Dniester river on the south and from a point about eighty miles east of Berlin to west of the Dnieper river in Russia. It included at the height of its power all the territory in the basins of the Warta, Vistula, Dvina, Dnieper, and upper Dniester rivers and had under its sway, besides the Poles proper and the Baltic Slavs, the Lithuanians, the White Russians, and the Little Russians or Lithuanians.

The accompanying maps show the kingdom of Poland in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the effects of the various partitions that extended from 1772 down to 1846, when the last of its power was absorbed by Petrograd. The boundaries of the divisions of Poland taken by Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and as they are held today except as changed by power of invading armies, were fixed by the congress of Vienna in 1815.

By far the greater portion of the old Polish nation now lies within the confines of Russia. Galicia was Austria's share, Posen and the western portion of East Prussia fell to Germany or Prussia, and all the remaining territory to the czar.

Without any direct interest in the present great conflict, the unhappy Poles found themselves impressed into the armies of these three great powers and fighting against their own racial brethren. That meant brother was to fight against brother, and as the stress of the war increased and the age limit was raised to 38 years and even higher, nearly all able bodied Pole was impressed into service.

Almost the first move of the Russians at the outbreak of hostilities was to invade Galicia. This brought with it instantly all the horrors of war. Embracing as it does a large share of the grain growing district of the Polish peoples, the devastation of Galicia meant suffering for not only that province but for Russian Poland as well. The crops had only been partially harvested by August.

The panic of war stopped the work in the fields, even where the peasants were not compelled to flee before the invader. The men were called to the colors and the crops were allowed to rot in the fields. Numerous towns were sacked.

The advance to Lemberg by the Russians was swift. In the panic that followed this great city of 200,000 had scarcely 70,000 left when the invaders took possession. Families were broken up; none of the refugees had time to take supplies or clothes.

Germany's first move against Russia came from



THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND, 1772, 1793, 1795.



THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND, 1807, 1815, 1846.  
(Showing boundaries as they existed at outbreak of the war.)

the great fortresses along the Oder and Vistula. All of western Poland was overrun. When the Russian advance from Warsaw drove back the invaders, the scars of the conflict left this section of Poland badly battered. Then came Von Hindenburg's victorious armies, and again this section was torn by shot and shell and wasted. While some of the larger places, such as Lodz, Plock, Lowicz, Tchernostchow and Petrokow, were spared, the smaller towns, villages, and hamlets in the direct line of battle suffered equally from the defenders and invaders.

All the section to the northeast of Warsaw between the East Prussian frontier and the Bug, Narew, and Niemen rivers has suffered even a worse fate, as the bitterness engendered by the devastation worked by the Russians in East Prussia led to reprisals that even the strict discipline of the German army could not curb. Not only were the peasants' homes pounded to bits by the opposing artillery fire, but the armies as they fought back and forth took all the cattle, horses, and stock that came to their hands. Disease has added to the suffering of stricken people.

In Belgium the invading Germans, while they destroyed all obstacles to their military operations, have done everything possible to bring about normal conditions in the portion of the country held by them. This has worked to their military advantage. But in Galicia and even Russian Poland itself the czar's armies have had no such military necessity. To make Poland a waste would fit in better with their plans to increase the difficulties of the Germans.

Henry Sienkiewicz, the great Polish writer and the author of "Quo Vadis," was driven from his home in Russian Poland by the war. He is working



STARVING REFUGEES IN POLAND—A crowd of half starved peasants is shown clamoring for food at refuge station at Skieriewicze.



RUINS OF MAGNIFICENT CHURCH AT ROKITNO, NEAR WARSAW

## The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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## SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 397c of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:

DAILY ..... 600,720

SUNDAY ..... 600,720

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were issued or lost, or were lost in arriving at their destination, or that remained unused. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

## HOME RULE AND UTILITIES.

Two bills have been introduced in the legislature with reference to the public utilities of Chicago. Both are "home rule" measures, and the idea that underlies them is that Chicago ought to control and regulate her own public utilities. No opposition to this idea is threatened or anticipated.

Those who imagine that the home rule sentiment, so far as it concerned public utility regulation, was dead in this city can now see that they imagined vain things. The home rule sentiment is very much alive, and the legislature is aware of this and reflects the general feeling. Equally gratifying and decisive was the notion of some officials "higher up" that Chicago could be put off with an "auxiliary commission" under a mere amendment of the public utilities act.

Nothing in the developments of the last year or in the activities of the utilities commission has modified the firm opinion of intelligent Chicagoans with regard to the necessity and wisdom of local control and regulation of public utilities. We must have a commission of our own—a commission subordinate to no other, and it must be locally appointed. As has so often been pointed out, Chicago is a council governed city, and the voters have been slowly educated to take a nonpartisan view of the aldermanic office and aldermanic functions. To take away all power of regulation from the council is neither possible nor desirable. As things are, even able lawyers hardly know what the legal situation is in the matter of utility regulation. To avoid confusion and diffusion of responsibility, to further the cause of simplified and consolidated local government under a modern home rule charter, to prevent deterioration of the council, the power to regulate local utilities must be restored to Chicago. The state commission will have its hands full in any case.

## SOME HOME LESSONS OF THE WAR.

President Lowell of Harvard University is one of the distinguished public men who do not believe we are on the verge of the millennium and who insist that in the world as now constituted the United States cannot afford to be defenseless. President Lowell therefore bravely the displeasure of our utopian pacifists by making the following remarks in Harvard Illustrated:

"The war in Europe has taught us many things, and we should be indeed dull if we learned nothing from such a cataclysm in the history of civilization. We have learned, first, that war is inevitable even for a nation that does not seek it. We have learned also that modern warfare marches so rapidly that there is no time to organize a defensive force after it begins. We have learned, in the third place, that the greatest need of a country with a small standing army is a body of trained officers. With them armies can be recruited and drilled in a comparatively short time. Without them the creation of an efficient defensive force is almost impossible."

Toward the creation of a class from which at least partially trained officers may be drawn in case a major war compelled us to draw upon all our resources, President Lowell recommends the government summer camps for college undergraduates.

In closing, President Lowell permits himself the following sanguinary military utterance: "Sensible men insure their homes, and a sensible people will prepare to defend their soil."

## AMERICAN LAWS AND OPINION.

A recent investigator of European police systems after two years abroad make a valuable report of which THE TRIBUNE is inclined to think the following comment is most worthy of prayerful consideration by Americans:

"The European police are not called upon to enforce standards of conduct which do not meet with general public approval. There is little attempt to make a particular code of behavior the subject of general criminal legislation. The high moral standards of a few people are not the legal requirements of the state. Only occasionally is there any movement to place upon the statute books laws which serve only to satisfy the conscience of those responsible for them."

It is an unexpected consequence of our democratic representative system that organized minorities often exercise an influence upon legislation, and even upon government, out of all proportion to their ratio to the whole body of citizens. This is coming to be a commonplace of the political life because of the laxness and superficial amiability of our political temper. Little groups highly energized on behalf of some "reform," some detail of the moral code, some point of social discipline, focus their seal upon legislatures, and in the absence of counterchecks or equally urgent opposition, take advantage of the politicians' fear or indifference to procure enactments which do not represent the will of the majority.

That this process is seriously injurious we occasionally tell ourselves; yet do not clearly realize. Its effects, however, are obvious in the want of respect for law to which it constantly ministers. Laws not expressive of general standards and the common will are evaded, are left dormant most of the time to be instruments of blackmail and official corruption. This is a familiar fault of our system and yet there is little protest, because there is in our social character a lack of abstract respect for the right of private judgment and a disposition to be comfortable by avoiding controversies that do not obviously appear to affect us immediately. This condition shocks observers who look down upon us victims of

tyranny. Our laws protect freedom of speech and of the press, yet we submit to a tyranny of public opinion not to be found in Russia or in Germany. We "free Americans" like to tyrannize over one another in many petty ways.

Americans would do well to try living up to the virtues ascribed to the Athenians in the oration which, according to Thucydides, Pericles delivered in honor of those who fell at Marathon:

"We have no black looks or angry words for our neighbor if he enjoys himself in his own way and we abstain from the little acts of churlishness which, though they leave no mark, yet cause annoyance to those who note them."

## CAN THE HOUSE HESITATE?

Today the Illinois house of representatives will consider the resolution submitting the calling of a constitutional convention to the voters.

This resolution has been passed by the senate.

A two-thirds vote in the affirmative is required. The question to be determined by the house is not whether the house itself favors revision of the constitution by the convention method.

The question to be determined is whether the people of the state shall be given an opportunity to approve or reject that method.

If the house refuses to give the people this opportunity, its refusal can be justified on two grounds only.

First, because it believes the public mind is now in an excited and abnormal condition, so that it is unfit to decide for itself what it really wishes or what is good for the commonwealth as fundamental law. Opposition to revision by convention has been placed on this ground by some reactionaries. The theory is absurd. If the public mind is not normal it never will be.

Second, the house may refuse to submit the question to the people because it believes there is no reason for amending the constitution other than by the means now provided: that is, one article at a time, and because it believes there is no substantial public demand for revision by convention.

There is no argument on the first theory. The unhealthy rigidity of the present amending method and the need for constitutional amendment not to be had by that method are both conceded by all sides.

The theory that there is no substantial demand for revision by convention is just as untenable.

Men who are among the ablest in the assembly and in the political life of the state favor revision by convention. Political leaders and public men of note throughout the state favor such revision and others publicly indorse the submission of the question to the people, though they are not willing to commit themselves as yet beyond that point. Influential newspapers in every section of the state urge the calling of a convention. Organizations of citizens in the professions and in business throughout the state have been working for the convention for months.

If all this does not constitute a substantial demand for the submission of the question to the people then there can be no effective demand short of unanimity.

The senate has acted promptly and in accordance with these clear, controlling facts.

The house hardly will care to assume the responsibility of repudiating them.

## FIRE LIMITS ENLARGED.

The passage of an ordinance enlarging the fire limits creditably to the council a long struggle between opposing interests. The territory now included is increased by twenty square miles, which is a substantial gain, though from the standpoint of fire protection the limits probably should coincide with those of the city.

The compromise, however, was as much as could be expected.

The subcommittee of the buildings committee—Ald. Pretzel, Vanderbilt, and Kimball—have performed their task well, keeping the main issues to the fore and discouraging by their watchfulness any serious attempt to affect action by illegitimate means. They are to be congratulated upon their work.

## Editorial of the Day.

## A LEAGUE OF PEACE.

[From the New Republic.]

The vice of all such schemes is that they are based too one-sidedly on the idea of preventing war. They take a static view of the world. They come quite naturally from citizens of satisfied powers, weary of the burden of defending what they have got. They ignore the fact that it is change. They make no provision for any organic alterations in the world's structure.

We have learned, first, that war is inevitable even for a nation that does not seek it. We have learned also that modern warfare marches so rapidly that there is no time to organize a defensive force after it begins.

We have learned, in the third place, that the greatest need of a country with a small standing army is a body of trained officers.

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UNENCORED.

Barcelona, Spain.—The tank schooner *Vi-Huerta*, Mexico, is interned here. Reports that it is taking water are vigorously denied, although admission is made that it lists to port considerably.

"And to sherry, etc.

Detroit News.

## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

## THE BROODING DOVE.

A RTHUR DOVE is raising chickens. He has put his pants away: Tell me, Chronos, where the dickens Are the Cubes of yesterday!

Dove was real, Dove was earnest, But his efforts came to nix. Bowing to decree the sternest, He has gone to raising chicks.

There's a strong demand for broilers. There's a call for chicken pie; Dove declined to paint pot-boilers. So he put his brushes away.

Luck attend his every sitting! May his inspirations hatch!

And, whatever price he's getting, May he market every batch.

—Copyright: 1915.

## VERA CRUZ.

V ERA CRUZ is again coming into public notice. As we may need to resume charge and our people may need to live there in numbers, it is worth while recalling the facts as to health conditions disclosed during our American occupation in 1914.

The United States took charge of the municipal government on April 21, 1914, and kept it until the navy withdrew and the army took charge.

Vera Cruz has a population of 54,000. There are some foreigners and some Spaniards, long in residence or even born in Mexico, but still classified as Spaniards. The bulk of the population is Mexican and Indian.

The city is located on a flat slight indentation in the shore line, termed the "bay of Vera Cruz." The sandy beach dunes, the 200-foot high hills.

It is one of the oldest cities on the American continent, and, having always been a port used by ships directly from tropical and subtropical ports, it has always been a pestilential, infested by yellow fever, malaria, and dysentery. More than one expedition against the Mexican capital has been defeated by disease picked up by the troops passing through that port.

In the suburbs of the city are ponds and marshes. These are fruitful breeding places for malaria and fever-carrying mosquitoes.

The main water supply is from the Jamapa river. This water is filtered by slow sand filtration at Tzal. The average per capita use of water in American cities is 200 gallons a day. Vera Cruz has less than forty gallons per day per capita.

In consequence of the water shortage, the authorities shut off the water at intervals of 24 hours for the duration of the rainy season.

What article of confectionery did the German resemble who was found prowling round the Mint?—A Mint Spy (mince pie).

Why does the Kaiser now dress in a plain cloth suit?—Because he has had so many checks.

And why can't the Kaiser wear his boots?—Because Britain is pinching his corn.

If we were running the assignment book we should send the financial editor to report Billy Sunday's meetings.

A READER of the New Republic takes that periodical to task for its "rather provincial assumption that because Mr. Root has not written about the factories and the slums he has no creative imagination." Now, we don't know how much imagination Elihu Root possesses, but we do know that creative imagination is not the monopoly of writers, although many of them seem to think so.

THE O. F. BRIMSTONE KING.

[From the Welland, Ont., Telegraph.]

Herde, Kerr, Welland, and G. T. Bennett, B. A., of Port Colborne, will be the mobile press Sabbath school teachers.

W. G. N. from the Philadelphia Ledger. But W. C. S. calls attention to the fact that Austria is represented as baldheaded. Query: What lifts the hat?

"WANTED" writes J. McElroy from Duluth, "fifty teamsters for work in the woods; \$40 per month and board. Chicago teamsters need not apply, as we cannot supply street car tracks."

Senator George S. Stein and the Bankers.

The public press had references to these gentlemen. The public press certainly had references to one or both of these gentlemen. The public press stated that these gentlemen had stated I had sought the attorneyship. It has certainly been said falsely through the public press that I had falsely stated that I had falsely stated that I had sought employment from them behalf of the packers. It will be seen that if this statement was falsely made by me or by those gentlemen they have done me, or I have done them, a great wrong. There certainly has been a great wrong. It cannot be conceived that one of them would tell a falsehood. It cannot be conceived that one of me would tell a falsehood. It certainly cannot be conceived that any kind of falsehood could certainly be told. It seems like a mere assault upon my official position. But it is not an assault upon my official position. For I have certainly not sought employment among the packers. No, it is all just a chance for me to dribble and drool and dribble and dribble. I love to make a thousand words do the work of fifty. I love to make this correction. It is certainly some correction, believe me. I make it because these banking gentlemen have no way of making their side known. They have no way of getting justice. They cannot speak; they cannot write. They are dumb; they are paralyzed. They have no friends on the public press. But I certainly am not dumb; I certainly am not paralyzed; I certainly have friends everywhere. I drool and dribble along.

What? Oh, very well, if you insist.

GEORGE STEIN LAWSON.

Senator from Illinois.

A ROGERS PARK bank is distributing medals inscribed: "We will accept this on deposit for 50 cents if you open a new savings account of \$5 or more, leaving it in the bank 6 months, and pay 3% compound interest on your savings."

Question: How much, or more, does the bank make?

THE UNITED STATES declines political entanglements with foreign powers, but welcomes commercial entanglements with any nation on the map; and there are persons with intellects so agile that they can conceive of political isolation and commercial fusion existing side by side.

FROM A SOCIALIST we learned lately that Ireland is a "hotbed of sedition," yet the figures show that more than 200,000 Irishmen have enlisted with Kitchener. A new kind of sedition.

GEORGE LIEBOLD.—Headline.

GEORGE LIEBOLD.

AN IMMORTAL IN THE KITCHEN.

[From the Clarion, Ill., Enterprise.]

Johnnie Curry has bought the restaurant from Walter Aspy. His first move is to clean and decorate it. Eddie Babu will be his cook.

FOR putting over the new war loan the secretary of the imperial treasury receives the iron cross. There are many kinds of bravery.

"AUTO" Hits Woman in Safety Zone.—Detroit Free Press.





## ACTS TO PREVENT YUCATAN FROM HOLDING SISAL

Cabinet Will Send Money and  
Boats for Crop There Under  
Contract in U. S.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.  
Washington, D. C., March 23.—[Special.]  
Aggressive steps to bring the sisal  
crop out of Yucatan and thereby  
break the threatened binding twine  
famine in the United States were decided  
today by the administration. The  
plans agreed upon by the cabinet are:

1. The dispatch of a note to Gen.  
Carranza proposing the immediate  
release of 100,000 bales of sisal which  
the state of Yucatan is under  
contract to deliver to American twine  
manufacturers.

2. The transmission on an American  
basis of the money supplied by the  
American twine factories for payment  
for the sisal.

3. The assignment of army trans-  
ports to transport the sisal to the  
United States in the absence of suffi-  
cient private steamship facilities.

Part in New Situation.  
Intervention in Mexico as a result of  
the sisal row appears to be one of the  
possibilities of the new situation. The  
International Harvester company and  
other twine manufacturers contemplate  
sending ships and a large force of Amer-  
ican laborers to handle the exhortation  
of the crop. If this should be done it  
will be necessary to dispatch warships  
and marines to protect the American  
shores.

Secretary Bryan has announced that  
with the exception of the sisal situation  
conditions in Mexico appear to be im-  
proving. He received from the Brazilian  
ambassador Gen. Palafax a commun-  
ique from Gen. Palafax expressing re-  
quest for the return of John B. McManus,  
former Chicagoan and commanding the  
United States forces in the absence of suffi-  
cient private steamship facilities.

Matamoros Battle at Hand.  
Brownsville, Tex., March 23.—A Car-  
tano force still holds Matamoros and will  
not today occupied. Brownsville also gave  
the west of Matamoros, with a force re-  
ported to number 4,000 men. There are  
said to be 3,000 Villa soldiers at Cam-  
pus, west of Reynosa. Last night's  
news of the evacuation of Matamoros  
was caused by the occupation of trenches  
points outside the city.

NEW LEADER ONLY HOPE.  
Baltimore, Md., March 23.—[Special.]—  
Armed intervention in Mexico by the  
United States should never take place.  
We have the interest of the country  
in the course of the present  
administration in withholding troops

from Mexico."

This declaration was made tonight by  
General Gibbons, just back from New  
Mexico where he conferred with Arch-  
bishop José De Rio Y Morea of Mexico  
City on conditions in Mexico.

Caranza and Villa, Cardinal Gibbons  
said, are not to be trusted, and no  
one interested in the future welfare of  
the country wanted to see either at the head  
of the country. There is no one candidate  
with the people who will soon be  
brought forward and who is the most  
likely and the one who can bring lasting  
peace to the country. He preferred not  
mention the name of the candidate at  
present.

Frank O. Lowden said he is convinced  
there is only one thing to do and that is  
to draft a new constitution. It is true that  
the federal constitution never has been  
revised, but the federal government ex-  
ercises only such powers as are delegated to  
it. In 1870 it was impossible to foresee  
conditions as they exist today, he said.

Col. Lowden thought the only way a  
conflict between Chicago and the remainder  
of the country could be avoided is to hold  
a constitutional convention.

Charles A. Smith, Cook county, former  
chairman of the house, called attention to  
the fact that the limitations of the pres-  
ent constitution are the cause of holding  
up needed legislation.

B. F. Harris of Champaign said he was  
convinced the present constitution was  
long ago outgrown, one of its principal  
weaknesses being the practical impossibility  
of amending it.

FUND FOR MICHIGAN CHAIR.  
Will of Prof. Richard Hudson Pro-  
vides \$75,000 for Teaching  
of History.

Detroit, Mich., March 23.—Seventy-five  
thousand dollars to be used for the en-  
dowment of a professorship in history at  
the University of Michigan was left to the  
university regents by the late Richard  
Hudson, former professor at Ann Arbor.  
Hudson's will was filed for probate here  
today.

Made in America by S. Sternau & Co., New York

**STERNO**

Canned Heat

IN SOLID FORM

Cannot Explode, Evaporate,  
Spill or Leak and Makes the  
Hottest Flame Known

Used by Anybody, Anywhere, Any Time

For the Home, Workmen, Bachelors,  
Factory and Office People, Theatrical  
People, Wood and Craft Workers, Auto-  
mobilists, Doctors, Nurses, Mothers, etc.

Can be used in any room, on the porch, on the lawn, in the office,  
in fact, anywhere. This fixture makes it more convenient than  
gas or electricity. In just a minute you can prepare a dainty lunch,  
make tea or coffee, boil milk or water with no thought of danger.

The Improved

**Sterno**

Stove

All complete with folding

stand, a can of Sterno Canned Heat and the improved one-piece

hard metal boiler, highly nickel plated, guaranteed

not to rust, 50c

all for . . . .

Folds and packs to slip in the handbag

For Sale in Chicago at

**BUCK & RAYNER'S** | **THE PUBLIC DRUG CO.**

5 STORES 26 S. STATE ST.

Out of Town Orders Enclose 15c for Postage

Strange Woman  
Lured Her Away.



LILLIAN KRUEGAR

## ROOT CALLS ON BUSINESS MEN TO SAVE NATION

Ex-Senator Addresses Union  
League of Philadelphia on  
Receipt of Medal.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 26.—Elbridge  
Root, ex-United States senator from New  
York and former secretary of war, was  
the guest of honor at a reception given  
here tonight by the members of the Union  
League. The league's historic gold medal  
of honor, the first recipient of which was  
President Lincoln, and which has been  
given on only sixteen occasions, was pre-  
sented to Senator Root.

Proposed up by pillows in her bed at the  
Englewood hospital yesterday, 17 year  
old Lillian Kruegar begged her nurse to  
allow her to go home. Lillian, who ran  
away from her home at 9021 South Cart-  
er street two weeks ago, is recovering  
from the effects of poison she swal-  
lowed when discovered in a south side  
cafe by her mother on Monday evening.

According to her mother, Lillian had  
been a hard workingstenographer until  
she met a woman about a month ago.  
"Lillian is a very old home loving  
girl," said the mother, "and will  
marry with a woman twice her age. This  
woman told her to leave home and live  
with her. She promised her fine clothes  
and a home. The girl was too young to  
realize what she was being offered and  
left home. She promised me in the hospital  
that she will never leave me again."

In the prevailing lack of confidence, he  
declared, the nation was facing a crisis  
as great as that of the civil war, and "will  
inevitably go to ruin unless the business  
men of the country assert themselves as  
they did when they elected McKinley in  
1896 and in 1900."

Business Men Should Agitate.

"The business men of America should  
become vocal. Talk, agitate, and ex-  
plain. Fight to clear the air. Try to  
make the people understand that business  
is honest, fair, and just."

"If the men who elected McKinley will  
rally to the standard, the task can be  
accomplished."

Bills Introduced in House.

Among the bills introduced in the house  
today were:

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**Mandel Brothers**

Where costuming is held an art

In addition to the matchless exhibition of new spring fashions on living models in "La Promenade des Toilettes" we feature, today, a special Opening Week sale of

**crepe meteor silk frocks**

at \$20

—the model here illustrated, an extremely modish affair, yet practical for general wear.

It may be had in navy, Copenhagen blue, silver gray or black.

Among other new spring frocks are gros de londre, taffeta and crepe de chine dresses that most delightfully interpret the brighter elegances of la mode, but withal are very moderately priced—at \$25, \$30, \$35 and up to \$85. *Fourth floor.*

**Mandel Brothers**

Millinery salon—fifth floor

**Chapeau shop a wonder spot during Opening Week**

—all the lovely new shapes and furbelows you have read about, heard about or seen—yet every hat a model that is not likely to be seen anywhere else in this whole city. Similarly incomparable features in the way of value.

**New tailleur and dress hats at 7.50**

—large sailors, tricornes and small turbans, of milan hemp; trimmed with wings, flowers, ribbons, bows and no two alike; black and the leading colors.

**Sailors of milan hemp, 1.95**

—and the same notable price on a special collection of untrimmed milan hemp shepherdess and tricorn hats

—fine quality rolled-brim and medium size hats; black, brown, blue, sand color, purple, green, old rose; many copies of higher cost shapes; all at 1.95. *Fifth floor.*

**No charge for the trimming of hats**

—if the hats and trimmings are purchased here. Widest latitude for the choosing of wings, quills, fancies, ostrich novelties, flowers, fruits, cherries, wheat, daisies, etc.—and all at attractive prices.

**Mandel Brothers**

Petticoat shop, third floor

BECAUSE conditions abroad were unfavorable an American importer of silks retired from business and we got his stock on hand at a decided concession. Hence

**500 two-tone Swiss taffeta silk petticoats at 3.15**

They are in two-tone shades, and in two distinct styles—tailored or with flare flounces; elastic waist band. 3.15 a price that implies a saving as important to you as was the importer's concession to us. *Third floor.*

**Mandel Brothers**

Blouse shop—third floor

SPRING Opening Week as much a time to buy here as to enjoy a fashion exhibit that is splendidly different from all others. For instance, note the blouse section's singular pricing of lovely models:

**Georgette crepe and crepe de chine Easter blouses**

at \$5

The crepe de chine blouses of heavy quality silk—some in the new "sports" style—others embroidered with convertible collar. The georgette crepe blouses are richly embellished with lace. See above illustration. Choice of white, flesh tint, maize and biscuit shade. Sizes 34 to 46. *Third floor.*

**ENTHOUSE**  
Outfitters to Women  
21 East Madison St.  
Between State and Wabash

**Smart Clothes**  
AT  
Sensible Prices

The woman who wishes to attain real individuality in her spring attire—she will not see mirrored in other women—should visit the Mathews shop.

*Now is the time, too, while displays are large.*

We have but one class of workmanship—the best; only the highest; and but one ambition—to make clothes for women that cannot be excelled and to sell them for as reasonable an amount as anyone.

**Suits—Coats**  
Dresses  
From \$25 to \$95

**Voile Waists at \$3.50**  
This is something different in a voile waist. Tucked in fine pin tucks to give a cross-bar effect. Needs to wear either high or low. Smart cuffs, pearl buttons.

**Marshall Field & Co.**  
INTERIOR DECORATIONS & FURNISHINGS

You may bring your Interior Decorating and Furnishing problems to us with perfect freedom. We co-operate with you in all details in selecting appropriate Furnishings for your home. A corps of highly skilled artists, designers, and decorating salesmen are at your service at all times without charge.

Bear in mind, however, that it is not the mere materials themselves that make the beauty of the home. It is the arrangement in a harmonious scheme of all factors concerned that counts in the result. It is the work of experts. Consulting with us involves no obligation. *Fifth Floor*

**THE MODERN CHICAGO WOMAN** doesn't let her husband take THE TRIBUNE with him when he goes to work. She keeps it for herself and reads it carefully. Her husband buys another at the station or on the corner.

**MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY**  
ANNEX—The Store for Men**UNIVERSITY CLUB**

Correctly Styled Clothes That Harmonize with Any Surrounding.

**"FIELD STANDARD" SUITS**AT \$25<sup>00</sup>

This Form-Fitting Coat in Combination with a Handsome New Gray Mixed Pattern Is Very Smart for Young Men

**Other Details:**

Patterns.—Quiet, but attractive overplaids, striking small checks, plain blues and grays, as well as mixtures and stripes. Coat has patch pockets, soft roll lapel with small notch. Patch pockets in vest. Straight trousers with plain or cuff bottom.

This is the complete Men's Outfitting Center—Clothing, Haberdashery, Shoes, Motor and Sporting Accessories.



We Continue to Present Collections of Oriental Rugs in the

**March Sale of Oriental Rugs**

presenting a truly remarkable display and values which should cause profound interest.

THIS is an occasion which not only offers an unusual schedule of pricing—but presents assortments of Oriental rugs standing today without a peer in the actual qualities offered.

Probably no collections of Oriental rugs were gathered with more expert care than was given the selection of the rugs in this March sale.

**Beloosthan Rugs**

All these rugs are most typically Beloochistan in designs and colorings—and every rug is of the highest quality.

**Lot 1—\$9**

Average size, 2½x4 ft.

**Lot 2—\$12**

Average size, 2½x4½ ft.

**Lot 3—\$15**

Average size, 3x5 ft.

**Lot 4—\$18**

Average size, 3x5½ ft.

**Collection of Mosul Rugs**

Small, medium size and quite large rugs of excellent and typical Mosul designs and colorings.

**Lot 1—\$12**

Average size, 3x4½ ft.

**Lot 2—\$15**

Average size, 3½x5 ft.

**Lot 3—\$18**

Average size, 4x6 ft.

**Small Oriental Mats**

Two very unusual lots of Oriental mats, averaging in size from 1½ to 1½ ft. wide and 2½ ft. long, in soft blendings of rose, ivory and brown of unusually good designs.

**Lot 1—Kirman mats, \$11.****Lot 2—Beloochistans, \$5.**

*Seventh Floor, North Room*

**CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.****AMUSEMENTS**

**VICTORIA BARGAIN MATINEE** and the **GIRL FROM RECTOR'S NEXT WEEK**—A FOOL THERE WAS

**IMPERIAL** Mats, Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun. **THE STOP THIEF**—**THOMAS** "STOP THIEF"

Next Week—**THE STORM COUNTRY**

**AMUSEMENTS**

**COLUMBIA** | Twice Daily  
**SYDNEY JOHNSTON WEBER**  
NEXT-STAR and GARTER SHOW

**CROWN** | Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun. **EUGENE** A FOOL THERE WAS  
BLIND—**THE STOP THIEF**

Next Week—**THE STOP THIEF**

**AMUSEMENTS**

**GARRICK** | \$1 MATINEE TUESDAY.  
"The House Went Hoarse in Show Comin' In"  
"Ashton Stevens in the Examiner."

**LEW FIELDS** THE  
HIGH COST OF LOVING

**OVERLAND & LIMITED**

It saves you a full business day en route, \$10 extra fare.

The finest, fastest and only **overland** first class train to Chicago to

**San Francisco** 1<sup>st</sup>, Chicago, 1<sup>st</sup>, San Francisco (1000 miles)

Three other fast trains daily to the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Lines.

More miles of double track than any other transcontinental line, and the electric lines make mail safe all the way.

Only \$62.50 Round Trip

Mar. 1 to Nov. 30, to the

**California Expositions**

Choice of rooms, private, family and dormitory, all new and comfortable, with full particularities. Call or write.

George H. Green, General Agent.

Chicago & North Western Railway

145 S. Clark St. (Tel. Randolph 4-2221) and Passenger Office.

BY HENRY M. H.

NEW SONG REVUE

A COMPANY OF 25 GIRLS & BOYS

Walter C. Kelly—Wm. Morris

Farber Girls—Cartmell & Harris

DOYLE & DIXON—PIPPIKIN

NIGHTS | MATINEE DAILY, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 7



## FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND ... by KITTY KELLY

### Why Don't Chicago Managers Do This?

OS ANGELES, Cal., March 22.—"A good picture isn't wholly in the hands of the maker. It must be well dressed by the player in order to have free opportunity to work on the susceptibility of its audience."

One realizes this with especial keenness after a visit to Clune's theater, which is showing the latest Griffith masterpieces: "The Clansman"; or "The Birth of a Nation." A picture of exhibition de luxe, it was highly satisfying from the observer's point of view, and, judging from the fact that the system continues equally so from the box office angle.

This was the way of it: "Pretty girls in quaint hoop skirts ushered one in. Then, the lights went out and the curtain rose on the wings of southern melodies breathed by a large orchestra in cooperation with an emotion-groping pipe organ, rose slowly, revealing the white pillars of a colonial mansion, dimly seen at first in dawn's mistiness, waxing into the brightness of noon-time, fading again into dusk, and finally disappearing from sight except for the yellow glow seeping out from a couple of lamp-lit windows."

During this time old southern songs were sung behind the wings, and at one point an old man and woman came out and sat contentedly on rocking chairs while the night closed in.

And into the audience floated a wonderful, aromatic piny fragrance heavy with the damp freshness of dusk.

To a Chicago nose, reminiscent of certain chemical foods or odor, some of the home town's picture places occurred the idea that maybe this was a clever disguise for a mission of an antiseptic nature, but the Chicago nose got itself fairly browned by the suggestion.

"You think this way of showing pictures pays enough to recommend it?" I foolishly asked.

"I'll leave that to you to guess," chuckled Manager Brown. And then he rattled off a reel of figures in regard to record-breaking runs that left me plenty of material to which to base affirmative conclusions.

### New Use for Movies.

More usefulness for the motion picture. The Niagara players at Santa Monica, Cal., were taking a comedy picture the other day when the grouch old lady belonging to the house in front of which they were working begged her with a shower of water past its pristine freshness, quite spoiling not only the tempers but some of the gowns of the players. The manager caught the attack and the film is safely stored away, to be used as evidence in case any legal action is decided upon.

### Readings.

Alice Washburn, Edison comedienne, has been vacationing in Wisconsin on a farm, visiting relatives.

The Victor company, with Ben Wilson, has been using Ellis Island for some backgrounds for "The Ladder of Fortune."

Sydney Ayres, Universal director and leading man, is a great friend of Jack London, and is going to spend part of his vacation visiting the author at his home in Glen Ellen, Cal.

## THE GARDENER AT WORK

The Garden Editor will give expert advice on planning gardens, cultivating garden clubs, and planting flowers, vegetables, or shrubs. The amateur gardener is invited to tell his troubles with soil, pests, or plants. Practical aid will be given in arranging suburban grounds, school, vacant lot, back yards, porches, window gardens. Ask what and how to plant for fine results. Address: "The Garden Editor," "The Tribune."

### Gardening Queries.

"My house is at the corner of two streets, and I wish to plant a hedge of holly along one side of the lot for an additional foot from the corner, to prevent persons crossing the lot from one street to another. What bush or bushes would you recommend as being the most effective guard for that purpose? I think

"Kindly let me know how to take care of a rubber plant. I purchased one a few weeks ago and the leaves curl or get very soft and look as if they will fall off."

"Mrs. J. COHEN, 341 North Avenue."

"It may be the change of temperature from a green room to a hot dry room. Or it may need re-potting, or a change of water, or a tablespoon of castor oil if other conditions of soil and drainage are right."

**TRIBUNE COOK BOOK**  
Edited by LILLIAN RUSSELL

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Editor, in concert with current market materials and are indexed by her.

**Macaroni Sunshine Dish.** DISH of macaroni has been called "a dish of sunshine" by an enthusiastic eater enjoying it on its native soil, where it is to be had fresh every day.

Not enough is known about our American brands of this food, which we can get so much fresher than we can get for foreign brand. One excellent brand, which advertises itself as made of "the same, milled, fine, genuine durum wheat, which is acknowledged to be the wheat from which the highest quality of macaroni and spaghetti can be manufactured." To this it should owe its golden color, and will cook beautifully in the prescribed twenty minutes allowed for boiling all such pastes when they are good. It is a good thing that tomato is not

generally used with macaroni. It probably lessens a good deal the wholesomeness of the dish.

The meat gravies, with some mushrooms, are good, but with a plain white sauce with a bit of cheese or more, is an excellent thing for macaroni when it is to constitute the only dish of a meal, for which it is ample.

The cheese adds protein in which durum wheat is itself rich. But macaroni can be prepared with even less trouble as follows:

**Plain Macaroni and Cheese.**

Drop macaroni into salted boiling water, for twenty minutes, and drain. Have ready a buttered bowl, well sprinkled with grated cheese—say in Parmesan cheese, top—spice, salt, pepper, and then sprinkle or cover with grated cheese. It is better to eat this without further manipulation, than to put it in the oven, cooking the cheese on top till stiff, when it is horny and indigestible.

### A Bargain in Tours

without any restrictions either as to time or rail lines, and includes cost of both and meals on which we can call on one of the railroads.

**Southern Pacific Steamships**

Sounds good, and it is. Talk it over at dinner tonight and if you want further information, write:

W. G. NEWMAN, A. A.  
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
Tel. Harrison 3567. Automatic 62-385

\$75.00 Covers the Cost

This gives you twelve days on land and sea with all rail lines, and includes cost of both and meals on which we can call on one of the railroads.

Without any restrictions either as to time or rail lines, and includes cost of both and meals on which we can call on one of the railroads.

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## Society and Entertainments

## Plan League Benefit for Easter Week

On Easter week there is to be another interesting event on the social calendar. On Friday, April 9, is to be given the annual benefit for the Woman's Trade Union league at the Princess theater, when "Too Many Cooks" is to be given, and the house sold the benefit of the play.

The program will include many well known women, both in social and civic circles. The women are: Miss Jane Adams, Miss Dora Allen, Mrs. Tiffany Brown, Mrs. Edmund Blaine, Mrs. Joseph Brown, Mrs. Hubbard Carpenter, Miss Gauchy, Mrs. William F. Dummer, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Harold Gates, Mrs. McMillan McCormick, Miss Mary McDowell, Mrs. B. E. Page, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Mary Roset Smith, Miss Elsie Gates Starr, Mrs. Grace Willard Trout, Miss Harriet Vittum, Mrs. Charles M. Walker, Mrs. H. W. Wilmeth, and Mrs. Elsie Flagg Young.

On one of the various bridal parties of the spring season are being announced. That is the wedding party for the marriage of Miss Mary Josephine Williamson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Spencer Williamson, of 1351 North Dearborn street, to Carl Henry Zeiss, which takes place on April 24, is made public.

Miss Williamson will have her maid, Miss Clara Batten of New York, as maid of honor, and the bridegroom will be Miss Alice Bowles of Cincinnati. Misses Doodie, cousin; Miss Lydia Brown, Miss Dorothy Marshall, Mrs. Helen Sherman, and Miss Emily Woodruff.

Mr. Zeiss will serve his brother as best man, and the usher chosen are Walter Wilson, Harry McClure Johnson, Donald Scott, Walter Miller, Alvar Sutter, Kenneth Boyd, and Edward Freeman.

Five of the men are from Princeton. The wedding will take place at 4 o'clock at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, and will be followed by a small reception at the family residence.

Miss Batten will be on two weeks after the wedding, and Miss Bowles will be here for some days before the event for the pre-nuptial festivities.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dixon's family celebrated Dixon's seventy-eighth birthday in next Saturday when a dinner was given at the Dixon residence, 3131 Michigan avenue. The family gathering will include more than thirty members.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor of 1000 North State street, gave a dinner last evening at the Casino in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rice of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leatherbee of 350 Michigan avenue, will entertain at their home April 6, preceding the Junior class entertainment.

Mr. C. E. Spalding of 3542 Harper ave-  
nue left last evening for Harper's  
good three months in the west.

Judge Mr. Clarence Goodwin of Lincoln parkway, west, are expecting Judge Goodwin's mother, Mrs. Lebara Goodwin, to visit them at an early date. Mr. Goodwin had lived in Europe for many years preceding the war and was in France when war was declared.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford M. Leonard of 87th and Dearborn, announced the birth of a daughter on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Swarts of Glen-  
view, as their guest Beryl Rubenstein, the sixteen-year-old pianist who is to play at the Ravinia club's musical Thursday afternoon from 3 o'clock in the crystal ball room of the Blackstone hotel.

Miss Jessie L. Gaynor, author of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" will come from her home in Iowa today to attend the performance of her operetta on Friday night at Orchestra hall, when four hundred young people of the city will appear in the leading roles, novelty dances and choral games, as a benefit for the Future association.

MISS GLADYS THOMAS  
Photo by MOPPERT

Miss Gladys Thomas, a member of the Sunbeam league, is interested in the first Custer club dance on April 16, at the Hotel La Salle.

## GOSSIP of the PLAYERS

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

"THE Natural Law," a play by the young Chicagoan who writes under the name of Charles Sumner, was staged in Boston yesterday by Mr. Curley, the mayor, and a matinee audience of 1,200 was dismissed. Mr. Curley was offended at a conversation in the play between a young woman in difficulty and the physician whom she entreated to relieve her. His bids are being made for the play by New York managers.

Mr. Curley is the mayor who recently put up the bars or Briere's unconvincing faces. "Mortality."

The run of "On Trial" will continue at the Grand until May 16, when "Montmartre," a new play of Pacific coast genesis, will be produced there with Miss Jane Cowell in the principal role.

At the Palace Hotel:

Doyle and Dixie—Two ornamental young men with long and limber legs, which they apply rhythmically to intricate dances. They are swell dressers, wearing evening clothes in the afternoon.

The Farber Girls—Constance and Irene—singing the usual lovin' and huggin' songs and other antems of a cloistered kind. One of them makes amusing faces and is a comedienne, and both are favorites in their home town.

William Morris—A comedian of the imperturbable type, facing humorous faces and gags, and playing "Men's Tales" of "Men's Tales" (a diminutive of the farce in which he appeared years ago at Powers'. Mr. Morris and his company play well; their drama is a bit limp.

Walter C. Kelly—One of the aristocracy of vaudeville, as "The Virginia Judge." This astute magistrate is the classic of variety, and Mr. Kelly is able to picture him, his Old Dominion courtroom, his bailiff, and his prisoners with the aid of no scenery save a gavel and a frock coat. Humorous and cleanly, though popular.

Gus Edwards (Himself)—Also a score of precocious youngsters, unique among other things, in their facial resemblance to the star. Mr. Edwards is proud of his act, strutting through it like a splendid hen, and singing similarly. The children are mature, comely, and spirited, but they are too urban of physiognomy to look well in the hay wagon in the first scene.

Pipian and Panie—Too early for observation.

Cartmel and Harris—Ditto.

The German-American attitude toward this nation is the theme of "The Phoenix," a new play by Justus Miller, soon to be produced in New York.

Messrs. Rowland and Clifford are preparing to present a musical comedy called "The Days of Real Sport," based on Mr. Briggs' eminent pictorial studies of small town childhood in THE TRIBUNE. Dave Wolff is the author of the libretto. Aubrey Stauffer of the music.

The program at the Majestic this week is headed by Miss Elsie Tamm, whose address is probably to one of the imitable beauties of vaudeville. She holds the record for high receipts at normal prices. Among others, there are James and Bonnie Thornton, Miss Mabel Rigelman, George Austin Moore, Miss Jane Connally, and the Asahi troupe.

F. B.

## MUSIC and the MUSICIANS

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

THE Ravinia club will present at its "spring musical" to be held at the Blackstone hotel on Thursday afternoon Miss Beryl Rubinstein, pianist, Nikolai Kholodenko, violinist, with James Whittaker, accompanist. On the program are a sonata for violin and piano by Cesar Franck, compositions by Liszt and Chopin, Balakirev's arrangement of Klink's "The Lark," and the Schubert's "Blue Danube," "Saint-Saens' "Habanera," Debussy's prelude "La Damoiselle Blue," and Kreisler's "Tambour Chinon."

Miss Elisabeth Harting will appear in violin recital at Thurber Recital Hall, Fine Arts Building, Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. The program will include Durak's sonata for violin and piano, op. 100; Serabande und Tambourin, by Leclair; Nardini's Larghetto; La Chasse by Car Kreisler; Mel de la Saison's Andante from "Concerto," Ravel's "Pierrot," Serein's "Habanera," dances by Brahms—Joachim, and Russian airs by Wieniawski. She will be accompanied by Isaac Van Grove.

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F. B.

## DEATH NOTICES.

SLIBB—Frank T. Sibley, March 22, in his seventy-first year, at the family residence, 4447 N. Halsted st. Services will be held at chapel of St. Michael's Church, 1100 N. Dearborn st., at 3:30 p.m. Interment Greenwood, Ill.

MORRISON—Albert Morrison, March 22, aged 71 years, beloved husband of Mary, nee Keefer. Funeral services Thursday, March 25, at 3 p.m. from residence, 1000 N. Dearborn st., St. Vincent's church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by barge to Oak Grove. Arrangements for sea can be made at 10 a.m. on Friday.

CANNETT—Alice Cannett, beloved daughter of the late Dennis and Bridget Cannett. Passed yesterday of heart disease in Evanson. Burial at 10 a.m. sharp, by automobile to Greenwood Cemetery, 1000 N. Dearborn st.

PHIFISTER—Minna Phifer, nee Fult, in her 50th year, beloved mother of William C. Phifer. Funeral services from chapel, 2706 N. Clark st., Thursday, March 25, at 3 p.m. Interment Waukegan.

PHILLIPS—Chapin F. Phillips, suddenly.

March 21, 1915, aged 34 years, beloved husband of Sarah McLean, father of Mrs. John Patterson, Mrs. J. W. Lauren, Mrs. H. G. Bowles, and Mrs. F. P. Bowles, at his residence, 6546 N. Paulina st., Chicago. Services will be held at the family residence, 1000 N. Dearborn st., St. Vincent's church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by barge to Oak Grove.

REEDS—Mannie Chase, 23, in her eighteenth year, at her home, 1120 Lincoln av., W. Elgin, Ill. Beloved daughter of Dennis and Malissa Roots, buried at Coldwater, Mich.

COLEMAN—Edna Coleman, beloved daughter of Mrs. Edna Coleman, sister of John A. Cole, 1000 N. Dearborn st., St. Vincent's church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by barge to Oak Grove.

COX—James M. Cox, March 25, beloved son of the late Arthur and Bridget Cox.

WILLIAM HENRY CUTLER of Evanston died yesterday at his residence, 1003 Grove street. He was 76 years old and had been a resident of the north shore for many years. He served in the civil war and was a member of John A. Logan post of the G. A. R. He was also a member of Oriental Consistory and Evanston Masonic bodies. He was a member for twenty years of the First Methodist church of Evanston to ten years ago.

He is survived by three children—Charles Cutler of Chicago, William Cutler of California, and Kate Cutler of Evanston.

CUTLER—William Henry Cutler, March 25, in his eighty-first year, beloved husband of the late Theresa Schaefer, nee Clegg, and father of John A. Logan post, G. A. R.; Oriental Consistory, and Evanston Masonic bodies.

Funeral services Thursday, March 25, at 3 p.m. from his residence, 1000 N. Dearborn st., St. Vincent's church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by barge to Oak Grove.

GEORGE—John George, March 25, beloved son of Richard and Bridget George, nee McMahon, brother of Mrs. Mary McGuire, nee Clegg, and George McGuire, nee Clegg.

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# BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

17

## FINANCIERS SEE HOPE OF PEACE

Rise in Securities Stimulated by Conception of Turn in Events.

## A PRELIMINARY GUESS.

Underlying yesterday's rise in prices in the securities market there appeared to be the stimulating factor of "peace." There was no definite opinion, merely a vague conception that there has been a turn in events presaging a changing condition of sentiment in European chanceries.

Perhaps the one concrete fact on which market sentiment was based was the address of Earl Grey, in which for the first time he was willing to indicate that the question of peace had been considered. It was the fact of his willingness to broach the matter rather than assume an attitude that peace was unthinkable that constituted significance in the opinion of the market.

**Coming Events Often Reflected.**  
The securities markets have a way of reflecting coming events long before they have been definitely shaped. In the war between the United States and Spain in 1898 the market accepted the battle in Manila as the beginning of the end. This judgment was based on no declaration of either belligerent. It was the general consensus of judgment growing out of an interpretation of events entirely apart from the official attitude of the interested governments.

But yesterday's market was not so significant as the markets following the naval battle of 1898. Yesterday's rise was more in the nature of a preliminary guess. It was the first such one, however, that has found expression since the beginning of the war. It is only significant as a sign of popular interpretation.

**Stock Exchange Nominations.**  
Notice is given by the nominating committee of the Chicago stock exchange that it will hold meetings at the office of the secretary on next Monday and the following Monday for the purpose of receiving recommendations from members as to nominations for officers, to be voted upon at the annual election to be held on June 8.

This is quite a departure from previous custom. It grows out of the fact that there appears to be an utter lack of interest in the subject of who shall be the next president. It probably means that the candidate for the office will be the same one who has been previously disappointed in seeking the position because of an active canvass for the place on the part of popular members in good standing.

**Western Banks' Position.**  
Ralph Van Vechten, vice president of the Continental and Commercial National bank, said yesterday in speaking of western banking conditions:

"Our correspondents have plenty of money. They report that business which are conducted directly with the farmer are enjoying a satisfactory volume of trade. This applies to the automobile and motor trade, which is mainly directed to the small order houses. The banks themselves find there is constant liquidation by farmers."

"But in manufacturing lines there is absence of demand. The banks have found employment for their funds in the purchase of commercial paper, though in lowa they have almost stopped taking paper at this time."

"In the northwest the lumber business has been adversely affected by the war. The export lumber trade, which is relatively large proportions, has been temporarily suspended. There is throughout the middle west, however, general public confidence accompanied by an attitude of waiting."

**Fall in Trade with Germany.**  
According to announcements from Washington, a return sailing to the U. S. was dependent upon the department of commerce giving detailed statistics of American exports to Germany during the period from Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 31, 1914, and for similar months of 1914-1915.

It is declared that exports from Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 1915, were \$3,607,905, against \$20,105,950 for the previous year. This is a falling away of \$21,488,250, or 90 per cent of this country's export trade with Germany.

**Emerson-Bramingham's Year.**  
The annual report of the Emerson-Bramingham company shows the following comparisons in the income account:

12 mos. 15 mos. 15 mos.  
ended ended ended  
Oct. 31, Oct. 31, Oct. 31,  
1914. 1915. 1914.

Profit from operations after deduction for depreciation \$12,249 \$1,601,965 \$1,601,965  
Add—Other income... 454,549 597,261

Total income... \$13,803,757 \$2,199,220 \$2,199,220  
Deficit expenses... 455,426 506,569

Total— \$13,348,331 \$2,199,220 \$2,199,220  
Deficit interest on loans... 411,106 386,865

Net loss for the year... \$2,635,785 \$1,822,055 \$1,822,055  
Previous surplus... 453,175 255,988

Surplus... \$164,210 \$1,516,083 \$1,516,083  
Reserves... 528,161 1,064,919

Total deficit... \$474,641 \$2,482,174

**Comment by the President.**  
President C. S. Bramingham says in his remarks to stockholders:

"It will be seen that from a profit standpoint this company has had a disappointing year. This is due to (a) loss in profit due to decreased volume of sales, (b) increased cost due to increased cost of collections after Aug. 1, 1914, and (c) higher rates the greater part of the year."

"Since Jan. 1 orders have been improving, but business continues to be below that in most localities as a whole. The future as to sales depends largely on the course of the war as affecting business in this country and the sentiment regarding buying in the agricultural districts."

Dividends cannot be resumed, Mr. Bramingham pointed out, until the short-term surplus account has been made good and a substantial surplus built up.

**United Railways Investment.**  
United Railways Investment company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, as follows:

1814. 1813.  
Expenses... \$1,949,180 \$2,184,224  
Net income... 88,012 68,727  
Surplus charges... 1,147,977 1,164,104  
Surplus... 26,057 406,323

Previous surplus... 5,027,767 4,924,142  
Current surplus... 5,043,745 5,162,888  
Dividends, etc. credit... 75,145 50,647  
Net surplus... 5,018,608 5,023,357

**North American Company.**  
The North American company reports

## U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—[Special.]—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on March 22:

Income to date last year... \$461,218,521  
Income to date this year... 363,200,567  
Outgo over income last year... 107,575,860  
Income... 37,460,000  
Balance, Mar. 22... 88,215,273  
Balance previous day... 88,215,273  
Decrease... 940,323

for the year ended Dec. 31, 1914, as follows:

1914. 1913.  
Total income... \$2,156,323 \$2,209,742  
Expenses... 1,731,995 1,790,307

Net... \$424,428 \$39,435

Charged off... 5,831 11,038

Surplus... \$418,597 1,167

Total income to date last year... \$2,002,473, compared with \$3,633,390 in 1913. The difference was due to deduction of \$4,000,000 contingent securities depreciation.

**Dividends Declared.**  
The John D. Thompson company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The Thompson-Starratt company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent of the preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 8.

The Ohio Fuel Oil company has declared a dividend of 50¢ a share, payable April 1 to stock of record April 1.

The Southern California Edison company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 to stock of record March 1.

The Anaconda Copper Mining company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 5¢ a share. This is the same amount as has been paid in the preceding two quarters. The dividend is payable April 15.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent payable April 26 to stock of record April 15.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Professions and Managers.

**PAINTER-FOREMAN, DECORATOR,** and estimator employed by first class decorating house in city desires to make change. Address F 464, Tribune.

Situations.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

Situations.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Professions and Trades.

**Special Order Trimmers.**  
We have positions open for ten competent trimmers with good city exp. in our free of charge trimming room. Apply at once, millinery workroom, 10th floor, North State-st. bldg.

MARSHALL FIELD &amp; CO., RETAIL.

WAIST AND SKIRT MAKERS—LONG SEA-  
SON; GOOD PAY. 5 E. Walton-pl.20 MILLINERS,  
25 TRIMMERS.WE HAVE THE LIGHTEST AND  
MOST SANITARY WORKROOM

FOR THE FINEST WORK.

CANTWEVERS—COMPANY

150, 171 N. MICHIGAN-AVE.

Saleswomen, Salesmen, Etc.

CANTWEVERS—EXP. FOR HIGH GRADE

Saleswoman—Salesman, Cal mod.

111 S. Dearborn.

DEMONSTRATORS—HOUSE TO HOME

24, 26 floor. Phone Dexrel 5890.

GIRLS TO SOLICIT ORDERS, HOUSE

MEN—MODERN.

LADIES—TABLE, EDUCATED, OVER 30

some selling or demonstrating experience; familiarity with our line; especially needed.

MR. FLETCHER, 1617 Manhattan Bldg.

LADIES—APPEALING, YOUNG,

values ability \$25 per week.

DEMONSTRATORS—LITTLE BUD.

PUBLISHERS—THE ALMOS

STODDARD LECTURES

afternoon lectures to women of education.

MR. TRAVERS, 509 S. Wabash.

WEATHER—AGENTS—BEST SELLING TOILET

REQUESTS ON THE MARKET. Free premium.

DASH-SELLER, DEAN.

EXPERIENCED, LADY

agents to sell perfume article of merit.

Phone 9655.

Miscellaneous.

Alert, Ambitious Women

Eager to earn \$1,500 yearly and upward, are required to travel staff of national education, with 25 and 45, of attractive educational training and rapid promotion to those selected; highest references essential. Converve-  
dence, 440 N. Dearborn.

WATCH—LOST—LAWSON, H. E. ONSTOTT, 4648 Lake

park-ave.

STRUCTURES—LADY, CAN EARN \$2,500 TO \$5,  
per month, something at \$125, 224 Dear-  
born-ave, after 5 p.m.

Agents.

LADIES—MARRIED PERSONAL ATTACHE.

Write for particulars. MRS. KELLY, 5100

May-10th.

WEATHER—AGENTS—BEST SELLING TOILET

REQUESTS ON THE MARKET. Free premium.

DASH-SELLER, DEAN.

EXPERIENCED, LADY

agents to sell perfume article of merit.

Phone 9655.

Business Personal.

PERSONAL—WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE

FOR DEALS CONTRACTED BY G. C. PENROD.

PERSONAL—WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE

FOR DEALS CONTRACTED BY G. C. DE MAR.

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## TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH.

OUR COMPLETE RENT LIST.

Will save time, as the descriptions of the flats are complete, with map showing location. Mail order required.

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THE FRONTENAC.

S. E. CORNER WINDSOR AND IRVING PARK-BLD.

Just call to see flats 4, 5, and 6 rooms apt. Only 2 blocks from Loop, 10 min. to lake, practically a new bldg., front porches, etc. Once agent on premises \$40 to \$50.

GENERAL FURNITURE-PRK-AV.

Several Lincoln park in a fine residential neighborhood. Each apt. has private front porch. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—UPT COMPLETED 30 NEW APARTMENTS, 2036-3050 WILSON-AV.

IN THREE STORIES AND DISTRICT BLD.

5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, apartment, high class, piano.

1 piece piano-rear heating, refrigerator.

10 min. to Loop, 15 blocks to station, 10 min. to lake; 15 blocks to station, 10 min. to lake.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

G. H. GUTSCHEHL & COMPANY.

60 W. Randolph-st. Randolph 2074.

TO RENT—610 E. WALTON-PL.

5 rooms, 1 bath, 1 rec room, 1000 ft.

4 and 5 rooms, sun parlor, sun porch.

Electric lights, etc. \$600.

200 S. Dearborn-st. 10th fl.

TO RENT—610 E. WALTON-PL.

4 and 5 rooms, sun parlor, sun porch.

Electric lights, etc. \$600.

200 S. Dearborn-st. 10th fl.

TO RENT—610 E. WALTON-PL.

4 and 5 rooms, sun parlor, sun porch.

Electric lights, etc. \$600.

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TO RENT—610 E. WALTON-PL.

4 and 5 rooms, sun parlor, sun porch.

Electric lights, etc. \$600.

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